



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-0001

MCO 5500.6F
POS
20 Jul 95

MARINE CORPS ORDER 5500.6F

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: ARMING OF SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (LE) PERSONNEL AND
THE USE OF FORCE

Ref: (a) SECNAVINST 5520.3B
(b) MCO P5580.2
(c) SECNAVINST 5500.29B
(d) MCO 3574.2H
(e) MCO 5800.10
(f) JAGINST 5800.7C (NOTAL)
(g) MCO 5740.2E

Encl: (1) Definitions
(2) Sample Shotgun Training Course
(3) Statement of Force/Use of Detention Space Form
(4) Individual's Acknowledgment of Specific Instructions
for Armed Security and Law Enforcement Personnel
Regarding the Use of Force
(5) Use of Force Training Guide
(6) Use of Force Training Checklist
(7) Comparison of Use of Force Regulations and Rules of
Engagement

1. Purpose. To provide uniform procedures and criteria for the arming of security/LE personnel, the carrying of firearms, and training on the use of force per the references.

2. Cancellation. MCO 5500.5E and MCO 5500.6E.

3. Definitions. See Enclosure (1).

4. Scope. This Order is applicable to all military and civilian security/LE personnel under Marine Corps control.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release;
distribution is unlimited.

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5. Exclusions

a. All military and civilian personnel under Marine Corps control operating under the Rules of Engagement (ROE) in a combat zone in time of war, a designated hostile fire area or a designated civil disturbance mission area.

b. Personnel serving under the operational control of another federal agency and authorized or directed to carry firearms in support of the mission are subject to the approval and requirements of both that federal agency and the Marine Corps.

c. Marines will adhere to that agency's firearms policies after being thoroughly trained in applying those policies.

6. Arming of Personnel

a. Marines performing law enforcement or security duties will be armed.

b. Failure to arm Marines performing such duties is contrary to tradition and gives rise to the presumption that the purpose of the duties assigned is not properly a law enforcement or security mission and therefore does not require the assignment of a Marine.

c. Waivers to the requirement to arm security/LE personnel can only be granted by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (POS) or the Chief of a diplomatic mission.

d. Authority to arm military or civilian officials of the Marine Corps for personal protection rests with the Commandant of the Marine Corps (POS). References (a) and (b) apply.

e. Certain security/LE personnel, such as those performing civil disturbance missions, crowd control and brig duties, are exempt from the requirement to be armed with loaded weapons. Instead, they may be armed with equipment consistent with the operating environment and which meets the principle of using the minimum force to accomplish the mission.

f. Firearms carried by Marine and civilian security/LE personnel will conform to the following:

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WEAPON	CARRYING CONFIGURATION	ADDITIONAL AMMUNITION
M9 SERVICE PISTOL	FULLY LOADED MAGAZINE INSERTED ROUND IN CHAMBER SLIDE FORWARD HAMMER DOWN SAFETY ON	ONE ADDITIONAL FULLY LOADED MAGAZINE
M1911A SERVICE PISTOL	FULLY LOADED MAGAZINE INSERTED CHAMBER EMPTY SLIDE FORWARD HAMMER DOWN SAFETY ON	ONE ADDITIONAL FULLY LOADED MAGAZINE
SERVICE REVOLVER	CYLINDER FILLED CYLINDER CLOSED HAMMER DOWN	12 ADDITIONAL ROUNDS
M16A2 RIFLE	FULLY LOADED MAGAZINE INSERTED CHAMBER EMPTY BOLT FORWARD SAFETY ON EJECTION PORT COVER CLOSED	ONE ADDITIONAL FULLY LOADED MAGAZINE
SHOTGUN	FULLY LOADED TUBE CHAMBER EMPTY SLIDE FORWARD SAFETY ON	AT LEAST FIVE ADDITIONAL ROUNDS

g. In the case of holstered firearms, a weapon should not be removed from the holster unless there is a reasonable expectation that deadly force may be necessary.

h. When armed with firearms which are not routinely carried with chambered rounds, rounds will not be chambered unless the immediate threat makes it reasonable and prudent to believe that the use of deadly force may be necessary.

i. During training such as reaction drills, the manner in which firearms are carried will be governed by considerations for safety and the operating environment. Commanders will exercise common sense in arriving at a balance between training realism and safety.

7. Training and Accountability

a. All personnel must receive initial as well as periodic refresher firearms safety and deadly force training prior to being granted authorization to carry firearms in the performance of duties.

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b. Successful qualification or requalification with the assigned weapon will be conducted annually in accordance with references (c) and (d).

c. Proficiency enhancement training with the shotgun will be conducted annually in accordance with enclosure (2).

d. Unless otherwise authorized in writing, firearms will be returned daily to a central point. Commanders will ensure that personnel authorized 24 hour retention of their assigned firearm have proper storage facilities/equipment.

e. Only government-owned and issued weapons and ammunition are permitted to be carried by security/LE personnel.

f. Weapons may be carried off base by security/LE personnel engaged in official duties when authorized by competent authority.

g. Reference (c) and (e) provide instructions regarding carrying firearms while embarked aboard commercial aircraft.

8. Use of Force

a. Although this Order is specifically directed at personnel armed with firearms, the principles apply equally to personnel armed with weapons or equipment which, when applied, could cause death or serious bodily harm.

b. Marines and civilian employees of the Marine Corps authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their duties will shall use only the minimum amount of force necessary to reach their objective.

c. When a firearm is discharged, it will be fired with the intent of rendering the person at whom it is discharged incapable of continuing the activity or course of behavior prompting the individual to shoot.

d. Warning shots are not authorized.

9. DEADLY FORCE

a. CIRCUMSTANCES FOR USING DEADLY FORCE. Deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity, as a last resort, when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed, and only under one or more of the following circumstances:

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(1) IN SELF-DEFENSE AND DEFENSE OF OTHERS. When deadly force reasonably appears necessary to protect security/LE personnel or others who are reasonably believed to be in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

(2) IN DEFENSE OF PROPERTY INVOLVING NATIONAL SECURITY. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the actual or threatened theft of, damage to, or espionage aimed at property or information specifically designated by the commanding officer or other competent authority to be vital to the national security.

(3) IN DEFENSE OF PROPERTY NOT INVOLVING NATIONAL SECURITY BUT INHERENTLY DANGEROUS TO OTHERS. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of property which is inherently dangerous to others; i.e., property whose theft or destruction presents a substantial potential danger of death or serious bodily injury to others, such as operable weapons and ammunition.

(4) TO PREVENT OR INTERRUPT SERIOUS OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the commission of a serious offense involving violence and which threatens death or serious bodily injury to another (such as murder, arson, armed robbery, aggravated assault, and rape).

(5) APPREHENSION OR ARREST. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to apprehend or prevent the escape of a person when probable cause exists to believe that a person has committed an offense of the nature specified within the circumstances outlined in paragraphs 7.d.(2) through 7.d.(4) above.

(6) ESCAPES. When deadly force reasonably appears necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner, provided security/LE personnel have probable cause to believe that the escaping prisoner poses a threat of serious bodily harm to security/LE personnel or others.

(7) LAWFUL ORDER. The use of deadly force is authorized when directed by the lawful order of any competent authority and when the order meets the criteria of one of the circumstances above. Specifically, the person who is directed to use deadly force must have a clear description of the person against whom it is authorized, and at least a general knowledge of the circumstances that warrant deadly force.

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b. Shots shall not be fired if they are likely to endanger innocent bystanders, except when attempts to penetrate a Level Three Restricted Area ("exclusion" area) containing nuclear weapons is threatened or occurs.

c. Under no circumstances will a penetrating force be permitted to remove any material from a Level Three Restricted Area containing nuclear weapons. The following applies:

(1) All necessary actions, including the use of deadly force, shall be taken to preclude the unauthorized access to or seizure of any nuclear weapons storage area, transporting vehicle with nuclear weapons aboard, or nuclear weapons.

(2) All necessary actions, including the use of deadly force, shall be taken to ensure the immediate reoccupation and/or securing of any Level Three Restricted Area which may have been penetrated.

(3) The welfare and safety of hostages shall not deter action to stop penetrating force if the hostages are used as a means of entering or occupying a Level Three Restricted Area, or as cover for the removal of nuclear weapons from such an area.

(4) Whenever possible, there shall be a defined action which must occur, or an attempted breach of a specific safeguard or boundary, as a precondition to the use of deadly force.

(5) Security/LE forces shall be given detailed guidance and training in recognizing the difference between forceful or determined hostile penetration and the assembly of demonstrators, inadvertent trespassing, or comparable encroachments.

d. The killing of an animal is justified for self-defense, or to protect others from serious injury. This Order is not intended to restrict the legitimate pest control and euthanasia function of installation animal control personnel.

e. There is no requirement for a special investigation and reporting of negligent discharges beyond that required by reference (f) pertaining to line-of-duty/misconduct investigations and serious incident reporting as addressed in reference (g).

f. Enclosure (3) is a Statement of Force/Use of Detention Space (1630) that must be completed by all military police and

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criminal investigators per reference (b), each time force is used. This includes acts preliminary to using deadly force such as chambering rounds and pointing firearms, even when firearms are not discharged. Use of this form by all other security forces, for all forms of force used, is recommended.

10. Less-Lethal Considerations

a. Security/LE personnel are often armed with weapons or equipment other than firearms. Even though their intended purpose is non-lethal, when applied, they could cause death or serious bodily harm.

b. Less lethal methods provide alternatives to firearms and increased options for the use of minimum force.

(1) Handcuffs. A person who poses an immediate threat of bodily injury or death, destruction of evidence or escape should be handcuffed securely but not so tightly as to cause the individual injury or pain. Handcuffs, when in use, will be double locked and checked periodically to ensure they are not causing injuries. Suspects should never be handcuffed to objects, to include vehicles. These precautions are also applicable to the use of leg irons.

(2) Batons. Nightstick blows to the head can cripple or kill. Security/LE personnel must avoid intentionally striking combative suspects in the head or other bony body parts with nightsticks except when circumstances justify the use of deadly force.

(3) Military Working Dogs (MWD's). Because of the training the MWD has received, it must be considered a weapon.

(a) When releasing an MWD to attack, the handler must:

- 1 Be sure that the MWD will cease an attack upon command.
- 2 Be sure that the MWD has identified the same target that the handler is releasing it to attack.
- 3 Warn bystanders to cease all movement.
- 4 Call the MWD off the attack as soon as the suspect stops or indicates surrender.

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(b) MWD's will not be released:

- 1 If no suspect is in sight.
- 2 In areas where children are present, except as a last resort short of the use of a firearm.
- 3 Into a crowd of people.

(4) Chemical Spray. Chemical spray can be an effective compliance tool. Manufacturer's instructions should be followed regarding methods of employment.

(5) Vehicles. High speed pursuits are discouraged. The preferred method to a high speed pursuit is roadblocks and tire deflating devices where they can be used safely. In situations where deadly force is authorized, a high speed pursuit could be warranted only when:

- (a) Local regulations and procedures are in place.
- (b) Pursuing security/LE personnel have communications with supervisors who have the capability to order termination of the pursuit when it is unsafe or unnecessary.
- (c) Security/LE vehicles meet state requirements as emergency vehicles ("code" lights, sirens, etc.).
- (d) The pursuit can be done safely.

11. Use of Force Training.

a. Training must focus on less-lethal techniques, firearms safety and the ability to quickly and accurately make the decision as to what level of force is required and authorized.

b. Use of force training should be realistic, comprehensive, and continuous. It is not enough to simply have armed personnel memorize the list of circumstances for which deadly force is authorized, as identified in paragraph 7.

c. Armed personnel need to understand the purposes, alternatives and concepts of using force and be able to demonstrate their knowledge in periodic written examinations and practical training scenarios.

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d. Enclosure (4) is provided as a training tool suitable for use with security/LE personnel. The use of similar forms, locally modified to cover situations that may be encountered by security/LE personnel, is encouraged.

e. Enclosure (5) provides the recommended components of an effective use of force training program. The program is built around the Continuum of Force Model which emphasizes the concept that the decision to employ a particular level of force must be predicated on a reasonable perception of the threat.

f. Enclosure (6) is a checklist to be used by commanders when developing their use of force training program.

g. Enclosure (7) is a training diagram which illustrates the relationship between ROE and DoD/USMC regulations on use of force for personnel involved in security/LE duties.

12. Action. All commanders will:

a. Ensure that local policies, practices, and directives relating to the arming of personnel and the use of less-lethal and deadly force are in compliance with this Order.

b. Determine the appropriate equipment and techniques for the security/LE mission in the local operational environment and provide the required equipment.

c. Ensure that all armed personnel receive adequate and recurring training in the use of force as described in enclosures (4) and (5) of this Order.

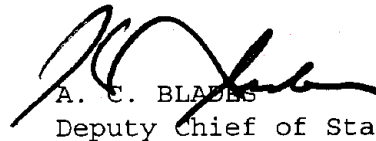
d. Ensure that all armed personnel are fully trained in the safe handling and use of the weapons with which they are armed per references (c) and (d), and other appropriate publications.

e. Specifically designate in writing appropriate property or information as vital to the national security.

f. Determine when individuals may retain firearms overnight, and ensure appropriate security is provided for the firearms.

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13. Reserve Applicability. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.



A. C. BLADES
Deputy Chief of Staff for
Plans, Policies and Operations

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DEFINITIONS

a. Armed Personnel. Marine Corps military and civilian security/LE personnel when in possession of both the firearm prescribed for the performance of assigned duties and ammunition for the firearm.

b. Competent Authority. Superiors in the chain-of-command and those who are specifically designated in writing to issue orders to security/LE personnel.

c. Continuum of Force. The concept that there is a wide range of possible actions, ranging from voice commands to application of deadly force, that may be used to gain and maintain control of a potentially dangerous situation.

d. Deadly Force. That force which a person uses with the purpose of causing death or serious bodily harm or which a reasonable and prudent person would consider likely to create a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily harm.

e. Lawful Order. An order received from competent authority which a person of ordinary sense and understanding would know is not contrary to law.

f. Rules of Engagement. Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.

g. Security/Law Enforcement (LE) Personnel. For the purpose of this Order, the term security/LE personnel encompasses unit guards, military police, criminal investigators, etc.

h. Serious Bodily Harm. Injuries which have the strong potential to be life threatening or to result in permanent loss of use of an organ or limb, including fractured or dislocated bones, deep cuts, torn members of the body and serious damage to internal or sensory organs.

i. Vital to National Security. A level of protection assigned to property and information whose loss, damage or compromise would seriously prejudice the national security or jeopardize fulfillment of an essential national defense mission.

ENCLOSURE (1)

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PROFICIENCY ENHANCEMENT TRAINING SHOTGUN COURSE

STAGE #	STAGE NAME	FIRING POSITION	ROUNDS LOADED	ROUNDS FIRED	ROUNDS CLEARED	TIME LIMIT
I	25 YARD SUSTAINED FIRE	STANDING	5	2	3	10 SECONDS
II	15 YARD SUSTAINED FIRE	STRONG-HAND KNEELING BARRICADE	5	3	3	12 SECONDS
III	15 YARD SUSTAINED FIRE	STANDING	5	3	2	15 SECONDS
IV	15 YARD QUICK FIRE SINGLE SHOT DRILL	STANDING	5	3	2	5 SECONDS PER DRILL
V	15 YARD QUICK FIRE TWO SHOT DRILL	STANDING	4	4	0	8 SECONDS PER DRILL

ENCLOSURE (2)

STATEMENT OF FORCE/USE OF DETENTION SPACE (1630)

MCO 5500.6F
20 Jul 95VMC 11130 (9-93) U/I: PADS OF 50
E: 0000-00-000-0000

NOTE: THIS FORM IS TO BE INCLUDED IN SUBJECT'S CASE FILE.

DATE

MP CASE NO.

STRAINING FORCE WAS NECESSARY IN THE CASE OF:

NAME (Last, first, middle initial)

SEX

GRADE

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.

SPECT'S COMPLETE MILITARY ADDRESS (Civilian address if civilian)

PREHENDED/TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT (Time, date, location)

PREHENDING MILITARY POLICEMAN (Name, grade, Social Security No.)

FORCE USED <small>Check if applicable</small>		REASON FOR USING FORCE/HOW APPLIED
HAND IRONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
LEG IRONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHYSICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CHEMICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BATON	<input type="checkbox"/>	
STRAIGHT JACKET	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DETENTION SPACE*	<input type="checkbox"/>	
OTHER (Explain)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

MEDICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

FIRST AID ADMINISTERED BY (Name, grade, Social Security No. of person providing initial treatment).

NAME AND LOCATION OF MEDICAL FACILITY AND TYPE OF TREATMENT ADMINISTERED

NAME OF MEDICAL ATTENDANT (Name, grade, Social Security No.)

SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL ATTENDANT

SEE REVERSE SIDE

ENCLOSURE (2)

STATEMENT OF FORCE/USE OF DETENTION SPACE (1630)

AVMFC 11136 (4-83) U/I: PACS OF 50

N: 3000-00-006-4000

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NOTE: THIS FORM IS TO BE INCLUDED IN SUBJECT'S CASE FILE.

DATE	MP CASE NO.
------	-------------

RESTRAINING FORCE WAS NECESSARY IN THE CASE OF:
NAME (Last, first, middle initial)

SEX	GRADE	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
-----	-------	---------------------

SUSPECT'S COMPLETE MILITARY ADDRESS (Civilian address if civilian)

APPREHENDED/TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT (Time, date, location)

APPREHENDING MILITARY POLICEMAN (Name, grade, Social Security No.)

FORCE USED <small>Check if applicable</small>	REASON FOR USING FORCE/HOW APPLIED
HAND IRONS	
LEG IRONS	
PHYSICAL	
CHEMICAL	
BATON	
STRAIGHT JACKET	
DETENTION SPACE*	
OTHER (Explain)	

MEDICAL/CHEMICAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

FIRST AID ADMINISTERED BY (Name, grade, Social Security No. of person providing initial treatment)

NAME AND LOCATION OF MEDICAL FACILITY AND TYPE OF TREATMENT ADMINISTERED

NAME OF MEDICAL ATTENDANT (Name, grade, Social Security No.)

SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL ATTENDANT

SEE REVERSE SIDE

ENCLOSURE (3)

SUSPECT'S NAME (Last, first, middle initial)

DATE/TIME PLACED INTO DETENTION SPACE

DATE/TIME RELEASED FROM DETENTION SPACE

REASON FOR PLACING INTO DETENTION SPACE

NAME OF SUPERVISOR AUTHORIZING DETENTION (Name, grade, Social Security No.)

SIGNATURE

[illegible]

NOTE: THIS FORM IS TO BE INCLUDED IN SUBJECT'S CASE FILE.

1995

INDIVIDUAL'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR ARMED
SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL REGARDING THE USE OF FORCE

Name (Last, First, M.I.)	Rank	SSN	Date
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1. Circumstances for Which Deadly Force is Authorized. I am justified in using the weapon with which I am armed to apply deadly force only under conditions of extreme necessity, when all other means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed and only as a last resort. If such is the case, I may use deadly force:

a. ____ To protect myself or others if I reasonably believe that I or they are in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

b. ____ To prevent acts which or the escape of those who reasonably appear to me to threaten property or information designated by my Commanding Officer as vital to national security.

c. ____ To prevent the actual theft or sabotage of property that is, of itself, dangerous to others (i.e., explosives, weapons, ammunition, etc.), when it appears reasonably necessary to do so.

d. ____ To prevent or interrupt the commission of a serious offense involving violence which threatens death or serious bodily injury to another (i.e., murder, arson, armed robbery, aggravated assault and rape).

e. ____ To effect the apprehension or prevent the escape of an individual when there is probable cause to believe that he has either committed a serious offense involving violence or threatened death or serious bodily harm and is a continued threat to the safety of others.

f. ____ When it appears reasonably necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner provided I have probable cause to believe that the escaping prisoner poses a threat of serious bodily harm to security/LE personnel or others.

2. Additional Specific Instructions

ENCLOSURE (4)

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- a. ____ I will obey the orders of competent authority to employ deadly force when:
 - (1) Provided with sufficient information to determine that the circumstances warrant the application of deadly force.
 - (2) There is clear identifying information on the individual against whom deadly force is to be applied.
- b. ____ I will not fire my weapon if I might injure innocent bystanders, unless fired in protection of nuclear weapons.
- c. ____ I am prohibited from firing warning shots.
- d. ____ I will remove my pistol from my holster only when:
 - (1) The use of deadly force is imminent, or to effect the apprehension of a suspect I believe to be armed or dangerous, or to gain control of a dangerous situation.
 - (2) Firing at the range or accomplishing other required training.
 - (3) Ordered to do so by competent authority.
 - (4) Returning it to storage.
 - (5) Cleaning it in an authorized area.
- e. ____ I will chamber a round in my .45 caliber pistol, rifle or shotgun only when:
 - (1) The use of force is imminent, or to effect the apprehension of a suspect I believe to be armed or dangerous, or to gain control of a dangerous situation.
 - (2) Firing at the range or accomplishing other required training.
 - (3) Ordered to do so by competent authority.

ENCLOSURE (4)

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f. _____ I will not point any firearm at any person, except:

- (1) When confronted with a situation in which deadly force would be authorized.
- (2) During on-duty reaction drills, only after I have checked the firearm and it has also been checked by my supervisor to ensure no rounds are in the weapon.

g. _____ If I chamber a round in a rifle or shotgun, or remove my pistol from its holster, proper notifications will be made and a Statement of Force form completed. I may chamber a round, or point a firearm:

- (1) If directed by or after obtaining permission from competent authority.
- (2) If confronted with a situation in which deadly force would be authorized, and the situation does not allow time to obtain permission.

h. _____ When clearing a firearm, I will follow current policies and procedures pertaining to firearms handling, clearing and safety. I will ensure that:

- (1) No weapon is cleared without a supervisor (corporal or above) present and clearing is accomplished only in the designated area (i.e., clearing barrel).
- (2) When drawing a weapon from the armory/arms room, rounds will not be drawn until the weapon is properly cleared.
- (3) When returning a weapon to the armory/arms room, rounds will always be properly accounted for and turned in prior to clearing the weapon, unless a round has been chambered.
- (4) Any violation of these policies or procedures is immediately reported to the proper authority.

i. _____ I am prohibited from using a privately owned firearm or ammunition on duty.

ENCLOSURE (4)

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j. _____ During training exercises and testing, I will check my firearm and have it double checked by a supervisor, to ensure that no live rounds are in the weapon and that there is no magazine inserted in the weapon.

k. _____ I will comply with these principles when using less-lethal weapons or techniques such as handcuffs, baton, chemical spray, Military Working Dog, motor vehicle, etc, in such a manner that could cause death or serious bodily harm.

3. Acknowledgment. I have been instructed on the use of deadly force per MCO 5500.6F and acknowledge that I understand the basic rules for the use of force and weapons safety. I am aware of all areas aboard this installation that have been designated by the Commanding Officer as vital to national security for which the use of deadly force may be required.

Date

Rank/Printed Name

Signature

ENCLOSURE (4)

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USE OF FORCE TRAINING GUIDE1. Use of Force Training

a. Expert marksmanship and superior fire discipline are two martial qualities epitomized in the individual Marine. These combat skills must be developed through realistic and continuous training.

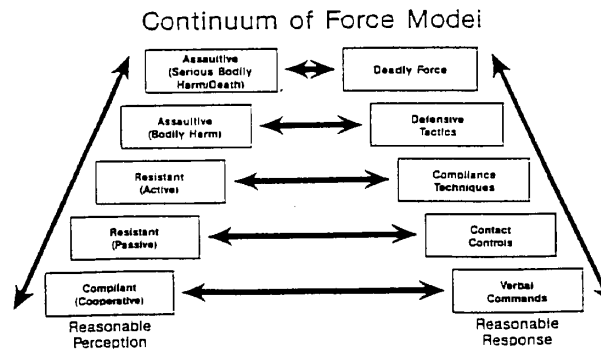
b. Marine Corps security/LE personnel must be provided with realistic use of force training to ensure they effectively employ the proper amount and level of force to control potentially dangerous situations.

2. Continuum of Force

a. Security/LE personnel must understand that, when confronted with a situation where force may be required, the response they select must be appropriate to the perceived threat.

b. Continuum of force training must emphasize the concept that the decision to employ a particular level of force must be predicated on a "reasonable perception" of the threat.

c. Recognizing that confrontations are often tense and fast moving, security/LE personnel must demonstrate the ability to apply the correct level of force to a given threat at any given time. The schematic below illustrates the continuum of force concept:



ENCLOSURE (5)

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d. The ability to accurately assess a subject's behavior in a confrontational setting can be improved through regular continuum of force training, accomplished using lectures, discussions, "shoot/don't shoot" training videos, and realistic role-playing scenarios.

e. Regular testing will help determine the effectiveness of a use of force training program. It is not enough to simply teach the conditions under which deadly force may be legally employed.

f. Security/LE personnel must recognize that confrontational situations are seldom static in nature, and that the threat level can quickly escalate or fall several times in direct response to what they do or fail to do.

g. Security/LE personnel can expect to encounter the following types of subjects and use the corresponding level of response when controlling a potentially dangerous situation:

(1) Compliant (Cooperative)/Verbal Commands. Most encounters will fall into this category. The vast majority of people will cooperate with security/LE personnel and will obey instructions given to them. This is due primarily to the general population's acceptance of authority.

(a) Simple verbal commands used with firmness, courtesy and tact will be sufficient to control the situation.

(b) Teaching points:

1 Security/LE personnel who become overbearing when dealing with the otherwise cooperative persons violate the continuum of force concept.

2 Overbearing action may needlessly antagonize the subject, causing him/her to resist control, resulting in an unnecessary escalation of both the threat and the corresponding level of force.

(c) Use of force training programs must include instruction in oral communication skills designed to prevent the unnecessary escalation of force.

ENCLOSURE (5)

(2) Resistant (Passive)/Contact Controls. At this level, security/LE personnel first encounter noncompliance/resistance. Normally, this consists of a simple refusal to obey verbal commands. There is no immediate danger of physical harm to either the subject or security/LE personnel. Immediate application of physical force at this stage of the continuum is excessive; the appropriate response is to employ contact controls.

(a) Contact control techniques are those short of physical force which psychologically intimidate the subject and manipulate him/her into a position of disadvantage in order to eliminate the resistant behavior and establish or reestablish cooperation.

(b) Examples may include repeating the verbal commands in an increasing forceful manner, warning the subject of the potential consequences of disobedience, assuming a more authoritative posture, requesting assistance, and physical intimidation through body positioning, stance and movement.

(c) Teaching points:

1 Security personnel do not have to immediately resort to physical force every time they are confronted by subjects who do not instantly comply with every verbal command.

2 Utilize contact controls as a bridge between verbal commands and physical force. Most complaints alleging excessive force involve confrontations where physical force was applied prematurely.

(d) Use of force training programs must include instruction specifically designed to develop persuasive techniques when dealing with passive resisters.

(3) Resistant (Active)/Compliance Techniques. At this level, security/LE personnel first encounter physical resistance on the part of the subject. Resistance at this level is normally manifested in acts such as continued refusal to comply with directions, pulling away, bellicose or threatening behavior, shouting, struggling, locking oneself in a car, or fleeing from the area. The subject remains openly defiant of commands, and is not actively attacking security personnel, but merely physical resisting them. The appropriate response is to use compliance techniques.

ENCLOSURE (5)

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(a) Compliance techniques include those approved tactics designed to physically force the subject to comply.

(b) Common examples of compliance techniques include come-along holds, vehicle extraction techniques, soft-handed stunning blows, chemical agents, and pain compliance through joint manipulation and the use of pressure points.

(c) Teaching points:

1 The use of a nightstick or baton at this level is acceptable only as a come-along tool. Kicks, punches, and blows with a nightstick are not appropriate at this level of the continuum and are considered excessive force when used against a physically resisting subject who is not engaged in overt aggressive actions.

2 Unless the subject escalates the situation by attacking security/LE personnel, the actual physical threat to security/LE personnel will remain low and they must continue to exercise restraint when using force.

(d) Use of force training programs must include compliance techniques that will enable security/LE personnel to quickly gain control over a physically resisting subject without causing serious injury.

(4) Assaultive (Bodily Harm)/Defensive Tactics. Although no weapon is initially involved, this will be the first point at which security/LE personnel are in imminent danger of bodily injury. The subjects behavior is characterized by combative and aggressive actions in which the subject physically attacks security/LE personnel to prevent apprehension, facilitate escape, or cause injury. This kind of assault is normally manifested in such acts as striking, kicking, wrestling, and biting. The appropriate response is to employ defensive tactics to neutralize the threat.

(a) Defensive tactics are those authorized techniques security/LE personnel use to defeat an assailant's attack, reestablish total control over the subject, and maintain control once compliance is achieved.

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(b) Examples of defensive tactics include such techniques as blocks, punches, kicks, enhanced pain compliance procedures, and nightstick blocks, blows, and chops.

(c) Teaching points:

1 Security/LE personnel must quickly check the subject's combative behavior in order to restore control, safeguard the participants (to include the subject) from further injury, and prevent the situation from escalating to one requiring deadly force.

2 Because of the immediate danger, the level of force required at this level will increase in direct correlation to the degree of the threat.

3 Example: The amount of force required to subdue a drunken, combative adolescent would likely be less than that needed to control a combat trained Marine determined to avoid apprehension. In the latter case, security/LE personnel are in much greater personal danger, so the level of force they must employ to protect themselves and reestablish control of the situation will be greater than with an untrained adolescent.

4 Nightstick blows to the head can cripple or kill. Security/LE personnel must avoid intentionally striking combative suspects in the head with their nightstick.

(d) Use of force training programs must include regular defensive tactics instruction.

(5) Assaultive (Serious Bodily Harm/Death)/Deadly Force. At this level, the attacking subject will either kill or seriously injure someone if not stopped immediately and brought under control. Any attack involving a firearm or a close quarters engagement where an edged weapon has been drawn would fall into this category. While guns and knives are the most obvious examples, security/LE personnel must not underestimate the danger posed by improvised weapons such as pipes, chains, hazardous materials, or any implement or tool capable of being used as either a bludgeon or a cutting instrument. Any physical confrontation in which no weapon is involved but where security/LE personnel genuinely fear imminent death or serious bodily injury also applies. For instance, the ferocity of the subject's

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attack or martial arts skills displayed could justify the use of deadly force. When confronted with a subject who is attempting to kill or seriously injure them or someone else, security/LE personnel are authorized to resort to deadly force.

(a) This category of behavior represents the least encountered but by far the most serious threat to the safety of security/LE personnel.

(b) Teaching point:

1 There must be a reasonable belief that death or serious bodily injury will result if deadly force is not employed.

2 Example: An isolated man brandishing a knife 70 feet away bears close watching, but because he poses no immediate threat, it would be inappropriate to employ deadly force. However, if the same man suddenly charged and began slashing with his blade at a very close range, the encounter has then escalated into one where the use of deadly force would be appropriate. Conversely, if the knife-wielder suddenly submits by dropping his weapon and giving up the fight, he no longer poses an immediate threat of death or serious bodily harm. Deadly force would then no longer be appropriate because a lesser level of force can be used to control the situation.

3. Training Program Components. Use of force training programs for security/LE personnel must include:

a. Instruction on Legal and Regulatory Limitations

(1) Personnel required to be armed in the performance of their duties must also be exposed during training to the primary laws, regulations, Constitutional issues, and U. S. Supreme Court decisions (e.g., Tennessee v. Gardner, 471 U. S. 1 (1985)) that govern the peacetime application of deadly force in the United States.

(2) If stationed overseas, personnel must be exposed to Status of Forces Agreement provisions. Knowing these fundamental principles will help armed personnel better understand why deadly force is appropriate in some circumstances while inappropriate in others.

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b. Training in Alternative Uses of Force

(1) Conceptually, deadly force is employed as a last resort, and only after all lesser means of force have failed to produce the intended result, or circumstances prevent the use of lesser means.

(2) Armed personnel must be familiar with alternatives to the employment of deadly force. The continuum of force model assists in identifying appropriate conduct for security/LE personnel when using force to establish control over a subject who is resisting.

(3) The continuum of force ranges from simple oral instructions to light physical contact, heavier physical contact (such as pain compliance via joint manipulation, pressure points, and stunning blows), to the use of chemical and impact weapons, and finally, to the use of deadly force.

(4) Armed personnel must be aware of the various alternatives to the use of deadly force. Continuum of force training places deadly force in its logical and proper perspective.

c. Instruction in Weapons Handling

(1) Periodic training in weapons safety to include handling, clearing, carriage and storage of firearms is mandatory.

(2) Training must focus on the individual's overall responsibility for weapons safety in order to prevent injury or death caused by carelessness, neglect or failure to properly secure weapons.

(3) Training must include an evaluation of the individual Marine's understanding of weapons safety and handling.

d. Situational/Judgmental Shooting

(1) Periodic "shoot/don't shoot" type training tests the shooter on his/her ability to make rapid decisions in a variety of probable scenarios likely to encountered in the performance of duty.

(2) The training can be live fire, simulated, or tested by way of written examination.

(3) The evaluation process is designed to determine if the

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shooter understands and can apply the concepts of the continuum of force under conditions of simulated pressure.

e. Marksmanship Proficiency Tests

(1) In addition to annual requalification and quarterly firing on the Close Combat Pistol Course (CCPC), in accordance with reference (d), personnel required to be armed in the performance of their duties should also participate in advanced firearms courses of fire.

(2) These advanced firearms courses should test the shooter's ability to move quickly, shoot accurately from various distances and positions, and reload under conditions that simulate those he/she might face, to include firing under conditions of reduced visibility.

(3) Combined with the standard requalification course of fire, this type of firearms training will help improve the individual shooter's firearms proficiency and self-confidence.

4. Methods of Training. In order to provide the most effective training, commanders should employ a variety of different methods in their use of force program. As is the case with any training, the more realistic it is, the better the results will be. A combination of the following methods is suggested:

a. Role Playing. Role playing is a safe, inexpensive, and effective way to evaluate Marines under simulated conditions of stress.

b. Discussions/Lectures. Like role playing, seminars, "brainstorming" sessions, lectures, and after-action "hot washes" are safe, effective, and easy to do.

c. Firearms Simulators. Short of actual live fire, the use of firearms simulators is the most effective method available to help Marines develop confidence in their situational and judgmental shooting skills.

d. Live Fire. Live fire "shoot/don't shoot" training simultaneously challenges both marksmanship and judgment.

e. Testing. Practical and written use of force testing must be conducted on both a regular and an impromptu basis to be effective.

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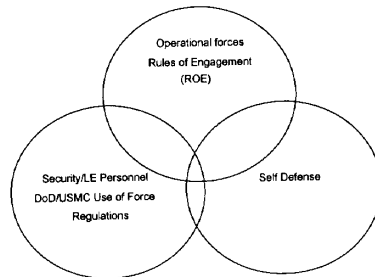
USE OF FORCE TRAINING CHECKLIST

This checklist is a tool for commanders when developing their use of force training program. Not every requirement in this instruction is addressed; therefore, successful completion of this checklist should not be considered compliance with this instruction.

	Has the unit commander determined what techniques and equipment are appropriate for the specific local operational environment?
	Does the unit have a use of force training program?
	Does the command's use of force program include training on the levels of force contained in the Continuum of Force?
	Are all armed personnel currently qualified with their assigned weapon?
	Have all armed personnel read and signed a copy of the Individual's Acknowledgment of Specific Instructions Regarding the Use of Force, enclosure (4), or a form modified for the local operating environment?
	Are Statement of Force forms, enclosure (3), on hand and being used if required?
	Do all armed personnel receive regular use of force training?
	Does the use of force training program include periodic situational/judgemental shooting exercises (i.e., "shoot/don't shoot" simulators)?
	Do security/LE personnel participate in advanced firearms proficiency training?
	Do security/LE personnel receive instruction on legal and regulatory on the use of force?
	Does the command's use of force training program include regular evaluations designed to test individual security/LE personnel proficiency?

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COMPARISON OF USE OF FORCE REGULATIONS AND ROE

This illustrates the relationship between Rules of Engagement (ROE) and DoD/USMC regulations on the use of force for personnel involved in security/LE duties. The determining factor in whether to apply ROE or use of force regulations is the *identity of the person/force* being confronted.

* Whenever a hostile force is encountered by any U.S. Force, the ROE apply. This includes personnel involved in primarily security/LE duties.

* Whenever U.S. or allied forces, or persons believed to be protected under the law of war (non-combatants, EPW's who are not attempting escape, etc), are encountered, the use of force regulations apply. This includes operational forces when their actions involve protection of material from theft or damage, rather than responding to an attack by hostile forces.

* ROE development should note the circumstances when DoD/USMC use of force regulations apply.

* Self-defense is an inherent right for both operational forces and personnel involved in security and law enforcement duties. Exception: when a unit or individual is under attack by an identified friendly force, there is an absolute prohibition on returning fire on known friendly forces. Instead, a commander must have his/her unit take cover and communicate his/her identity to the attackers by all available means.

ENCLOSURE (7)